

REMARKS

Claims 1-14 were pending in the application. Claims 1, 3-6, 11, 13, and 14 have been amended. Claim 2 has been canceled. The specification has been amended to correct a typographical error. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration.

CLAIM OBJECTIONS

The Office Action objected to claim 11 because of an informality. Claim 11 has been amended to correct this informality.

SPECIFICATION

The Office Action objected to the specification because of a typographical error in paragraph [0015]. Accordingly, Applicants have made the necessary correction to the specification.

CLAIM REJECTIONS UNDER 35 USC §101

The Office Action rejected claim 13 under 35 USC 101 as being directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claim 13 is directed to the statutory class of machines. The Office Action cites PTO policy on method claims, not on machines. The Federal Circuit has held that a machine claim was directed to patentable subject matter even where the counterpart method was not. *In re Warmerdam*, 33 F.3d 1354, 1360 (Fed. Cir., 1994).

CLAIM REJECTIONS UNDER 35 USC §103

The Office Action rejected claims 1-14 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jim Conallen, “Modeling Web Application Architectures with UML,” October, 1999, ACM, Vol. 42, No. 10, pp. 63-70 (hereinafter Conallen), in view of Chung et al., “Modeling Web Applications Using Java and UML Related Technologies,” Proceedings of the 36th HICSS’03, IEEE 2002 pp. 1-10 (hereinafter Chung).

Claim 1, as amended, is not unpatentable over Conallen in view of Chung because claim 1 recites a method for mirroring and synching object hierarchies between Java on a server and JavaScript on the browser. Conallen and Chung discuss modeling a Web App using UML or another formal modeling language. The Office Action at page 4 concedes that “Conallen does not explicitly disclose generating JavaScript code for recreating the instance from the classes as objects of the second type, for display on a browser.” The Office Action goes on to say, however, that Conallen’s discourse on using JavaScript for client side browser support and Chung’s script programming for browsers provides the teachings of claim 1. Applicant respectfully traverses this erroneous conclusion. Neither Conallen nor Chung, separately or in combination, teach or suggest the method for directly converting Java-based objects to JavaScript-based objects *without* having to generate an intermediary representation such as XML. Please take note of the following:

from Chung: “For client-side script programming, JavaScript is selected. For server-side script programming, JSP is chosen. For developing server-side applications, JavaBean is

used. To design and input web page, XHTML is used with CSS and the input data is validated with JavaScript. For displaying an output, XML is employed. For validating the XML, an XML XSD is implemented and published at a platform.” [pg 3, col 1, last paragraph]

from Chung: “Fourth, a JavaScript component is modeled with a class. Fifth, an XHTML component is modeled in Figure 10. ... Sixth, an XML component is modeled in Figure 8.” [pg 5, col 2 last paragraph]

Further, neither Conallen nor Chung teach or suggest a method as in Claim 1 where the conversion allows the developer to mirror the object hierarchies and maintain the rules, such as typing, that are found in Java, but not in JavaScript.

from Conallen: “Since all the activity in the client page is executed with JavaScript, and JavaScript is a type-less language, the data types specified for any of these attributes are used only for implementer clarification. When implemented in JavaScript or as HTML input tags, the type is ignored.” [pg. 70, column 1, 3rd paragraph]

To clarify these differences, Applicant has amended claim 1. Support for the amendment can be found throughout the disclosure, and more particularly in paragraphs 15, 16, 21, 23, 24, 42, 89, 93, and 94.

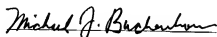
Claim 2 has been canceled, thus mooted its rejection.

Claims 3 through 12 are directly or indirectly dependent on claim 1 and are patentable over Conallen and Chung for at least the same reasons that claim 1 is patentable.

Claims 13 and 14 are system and computer medium counterparts of claim 1, respectively. Applicant’s arguments with respect to claim 1 apply to claims 13 and 14.

For the foregoing reasons, Applicant respectfully requests allowance of the pending claims.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Michael J. Buchenhorner", with a horizontal line drawn underneath the name.

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Date: April 10, 2008

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